Shaping up with CSS

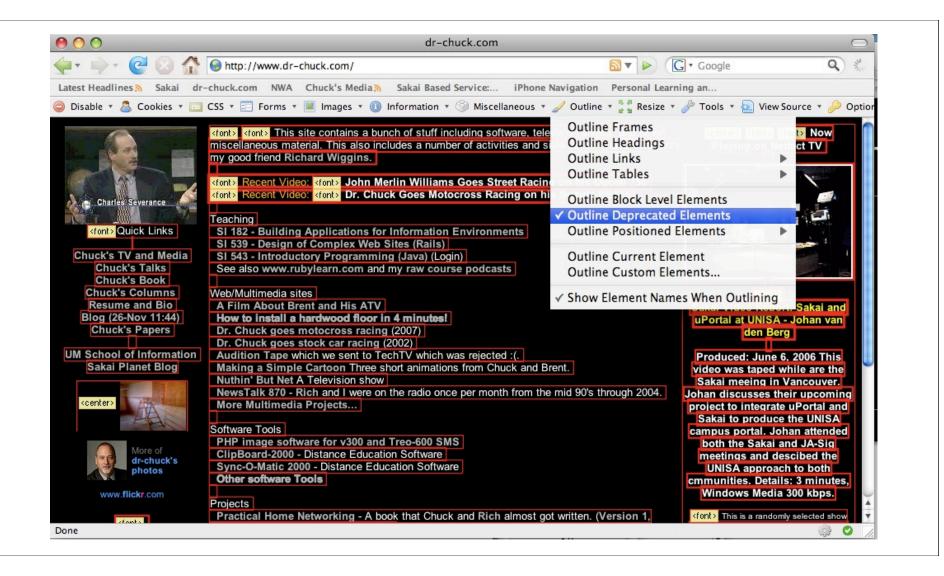
SI539 - Lloyd Chapter 4

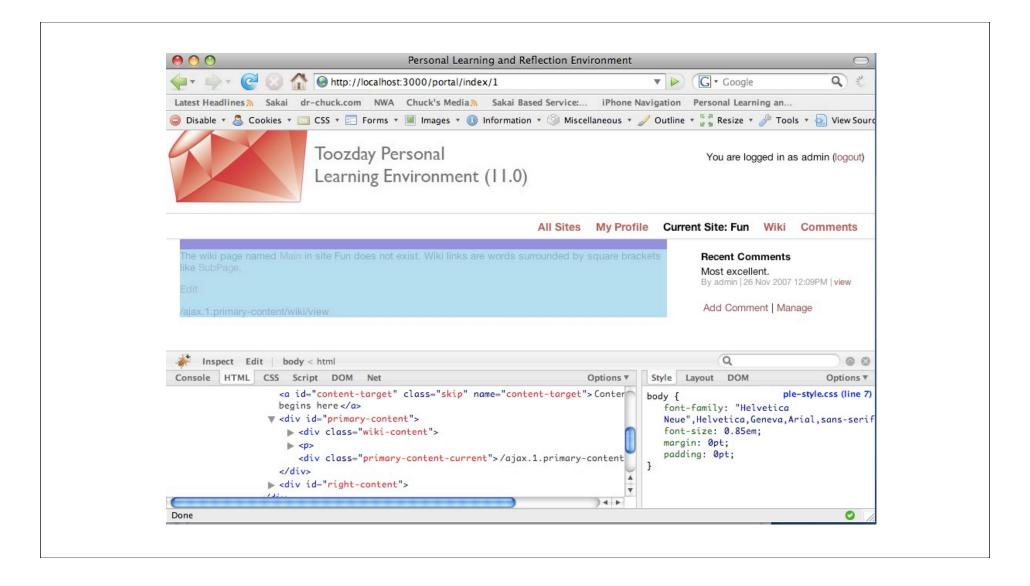
These slides intended for use with the text book, "Building your Own Web Site the Right Way Using HTML & CSS" by Ian Lloyd, and Available from Sitepoint books.

Quick Advertisement - Firefox

- You pretty much need to use Firefox for serious website development
- Important plugins:
 - Web Developer Chris Pedrick
 - FireBug Joe Hewitt

http://addons.mozilla.org/





Two kinds of elements

- Inline affects how text looks
 - strong, span
- Block Containers that can be laid out
 - Paragraphs, etc
- CSS can change a tag from inline to block

```
#navigation li {
  display: inline;
}
```

Inline Elements

- Flowed with other text
- span, em, strong, cite, a
- Inline tags can be nested as long as they match
 - <cite>Stuff</cite>
- Block can contain inline but inline cannot contain block

Block Level Elements

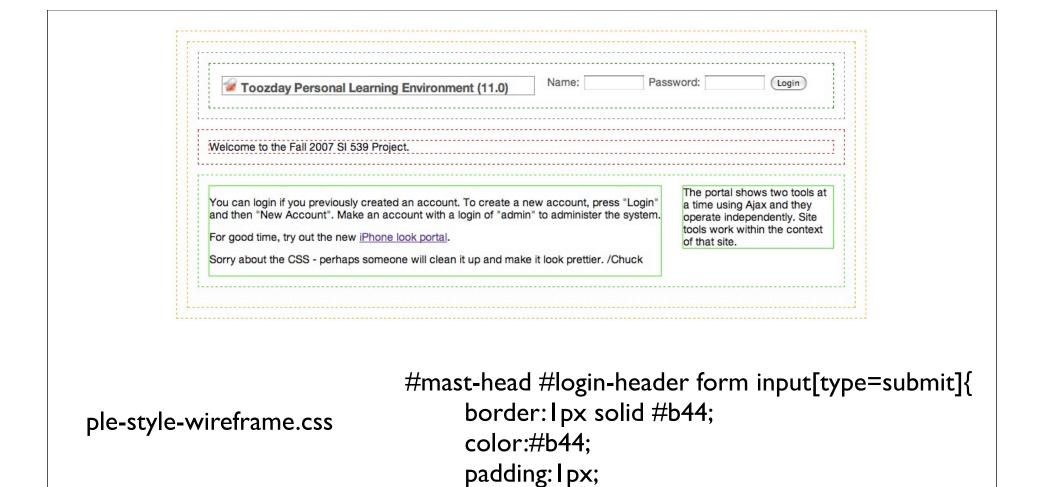
- Starts on its own line ends justification and starts a new block
- Can be a container for other elements
- h I h6, p, div, blockquote, ul, ol, form
- Blocks can contain other blocks

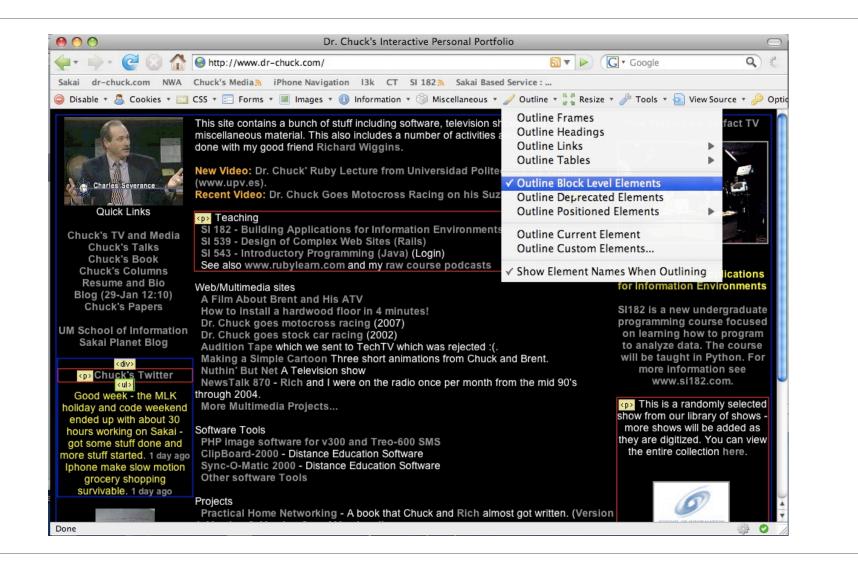
```
<div id="content">
One 
Two
</div>
```

Viewing Block Level Elements

- Change the CSS to add a border
- Firefox plugin Web Developer
 - https://addons.mozilla.org/

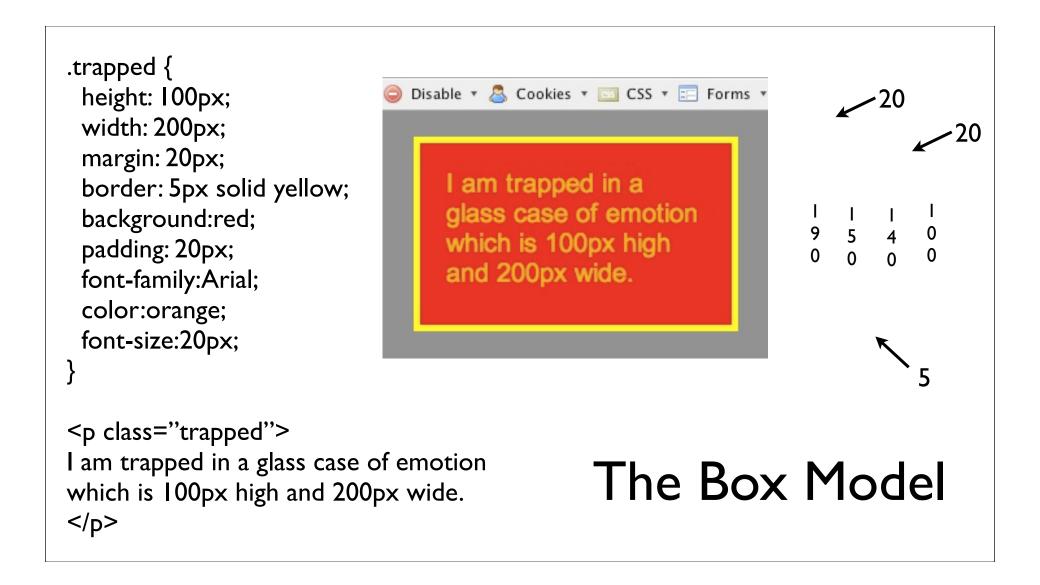
```
#mast-head{
    border: Ipx dashed gray;
    clear: both;
    height: I 00%;
    overflow: hidden;
}
```



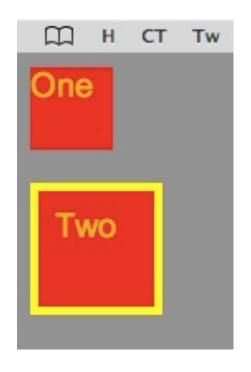


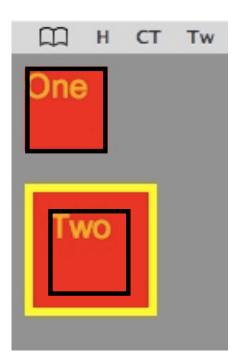
CSS Box Model

- height and width properties size the block element
- margin properties define the space around the block element
- border properties define the borders around a a block element
- padding properties define the space between the element border and the element content
- background properties allow you to control the background color of an element, set an image as the background, repeat a background image vertically or horizontally, and position an image on a page



```
.trapped {
height: 50px;
width: 50px;
.trapped2 {
height: 50px;
width: 50px;
border: 5px solid yellow;
padding: 10px;
One
Two
```





Border, padding, and margin are additive.

More Box Model

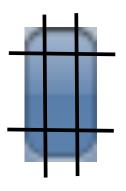
```
.trapped {
    overflow: hidden;
    margin: 2px 3px 4px 5px;
    margin-left: 4px;
    padding: 7px, 8px, 9px, 10px;
    padding-top: I 4px;
    border-top: I px solid yellow;
    border-right-color: yellow;
    border-bottom-style: dashed;
    border-left-width: px;
}
```

- overflow hidden, scroll, or visible (default)
- border-style none, hidden, dotted, dashed, solid, double, groove, ridge, inset, outset
- Don't memorize these Google "CSS Cheat Sheet"

http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-CSS2/box.html

Images in Block Elements

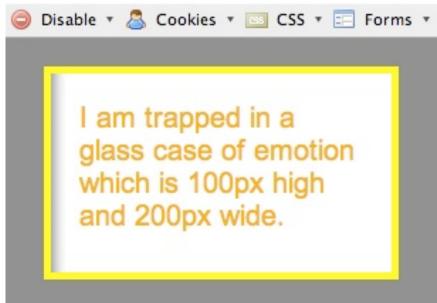
- You can place background images in CSS block elements
- Some browsers get really tricky with images beyond the basic standards - so be careful
- -webkit-border-image:url(iPhoneButton.png) 0 5 0 5;-webkit-border-radius: 0;



	My Workspace	Logout
My Sites		>
My Profile		>
User Setup		>
Site Setup		>
Thanks to jo	ehewitt.com	>
	My Workspace	Logout
My Sites	My Workspace	Logout >
My Sites My Profile	My Workspace	
	My Workspace	>
My Profile	My Workspace	>
My Profile User Setup Site Setup	My Workspace	> >



```
.trapped {
 height: 100px;
 width: 200px;
 margin: 20px;
 border: 5px solid yellow;
 background:white;
 padding: 20px;
 font-family:Arial;
 color:orange;
 font-size:20px;
 background-image: url(gray-right-grad.gif);
 background-repeat: repeat-y;
```



Repeating Images

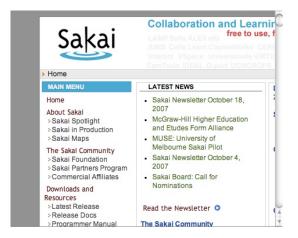
Layout

- Layout approach what happens on resize?
- Absolute versus Relative position
- Width absolute versus percentage









Positioning

- static Default. Place the element in the normal flow of the page gives it (a static element ignores any top, bottom, left, or right declarations)
- relative An element with position: relative moves an element relative to its normal position, so "left:20" adds 20 pixels to the element's LEFT position
- absolute An element with position: absolute is positioned at the specified coordinates relative to its containing block.
- fixed An element with position: fixed is positioned at the specified coordinates relative to the browser window.

http://www.w3schools.com/css/pr_class_position.asp

Relative Position

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
h2.pos_left
position:relative;
left:-20px
h2.pos_right
position:relative;
left:20px
</style>
</head>
<h2>This is a heading in normal position</h2>
<h2 class="pos_left">This heading is moved left to its normal position</h2>
<h2 class="pos_right">This heading is moved right to its normal position</h2>
Relative positioning moves an element RELATIVE to its original position.
The style "left:-20px" subtracts 20 pixels from the element's original left
position.
The style "left:20px" adds 20 pixels to the element's original left position.
</body>
</html>
```

This is a heading in normal position

his heading is moved left to its normal osition

This heading is moved right to its normal position

Relative positioning moves an element RELATIVE to its original position.

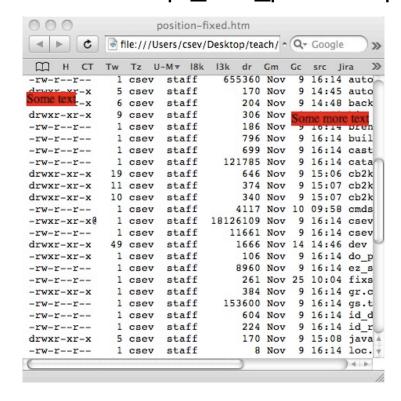
The style "left:-20px" subtracts 20 pixels from the element's original left position.

The style "left:20px" adds 20 pixels to the element's original left position.

http://www.w3schools.com/css/pr_class_position.asp

```
p.one
 position:fixed;
 left:5px;
 top:5px;
 background: red;
p.two
 position:fixed;
top:30px;
 right:5px;
 background: red;
Some text
Some more text
```

http://www.w3schools.com/css/pr_class_position.asp



Fixed is relative to browser window so it hovers over the document.

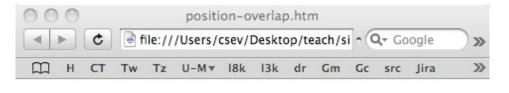
```
p.one
 position:absolute;
 left: I 0px;
 top: I0px;
                              top: I0px
 background: green;
                           left: 10px
p.two
 position:absolute;
 top:40px;
 right: 10px;
 background: red;
Happy
Holidays
```



Absolute is relative to the document so as you scroll through the document - absolute blocks move with the rest of the document.

Absolute Overlap

- Absolute positioning is cool and makes it so browser can layout the page with its "eyes closed"
- Browser is doing what we told it to do - we as designers must do the "thinking" and make sure that if the browser follows our instructions - it will look good

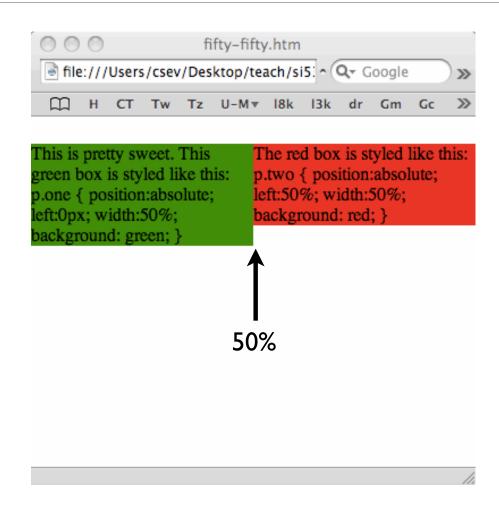


An element with position: absolute is positioned at the specified

An element with position: absolute is positioned at the specified
coordinates relative to its containing block. The element's position is
specified with the "left", "top", "right", and "bottom" properties

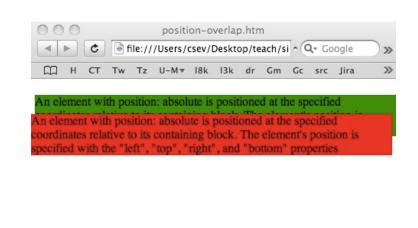
```
p.one
 position:absolute;
 left:0%;
 width:50%;
 background: green;
p.two
 position:absolute;
 left:50%;
 width:50%;background: red;
```

Using percentages instead of pixels.



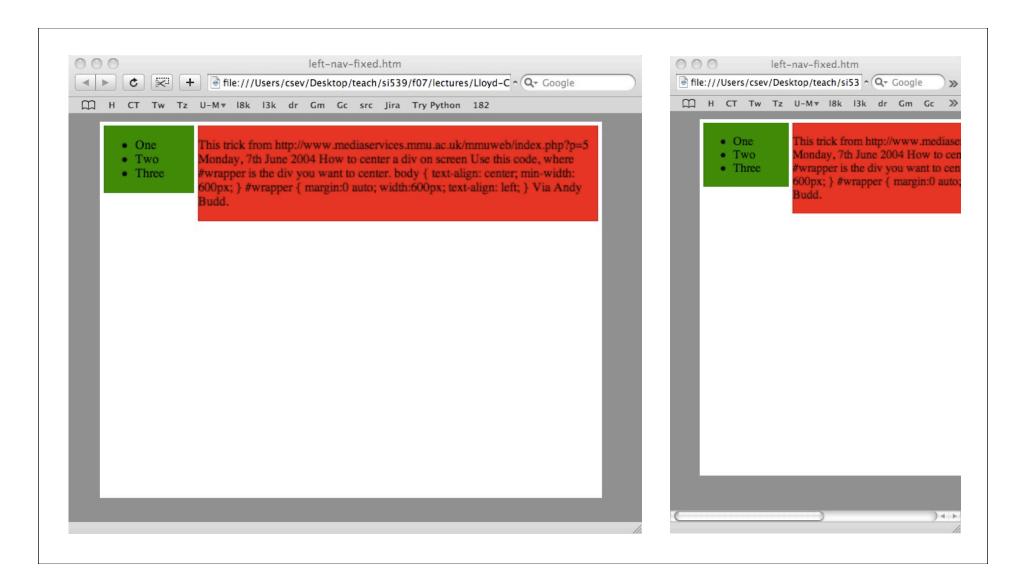
z-Index - Front to back

- Can be used when position is absolute
- Can be used to show and hide divs
- z-index When there is overlap show the element with the highest z-index
- Overlap can be partial



Pre-Calculated Layout

- Kind of like "print layout" control everything text flow / justification looks the same every time. Gives very polished feel.
- Looks the same on resize some of the screen is simply not visible



```
left-nav-fixed.htm
                                     #nav {
                                                                        file:///Users/csev/Desktop/teach/si53 ^ Q Google
body {
                                       position:absolute;
                                                                        ☐ H CT Tw Tz U-M▼ 18k 13k dr Gm Gc
 background: grey;
                                       top: 5px;
                                                                             • Two
                                                                                      Monday, 7th June 2004 How to cer
                                       left: 5px;

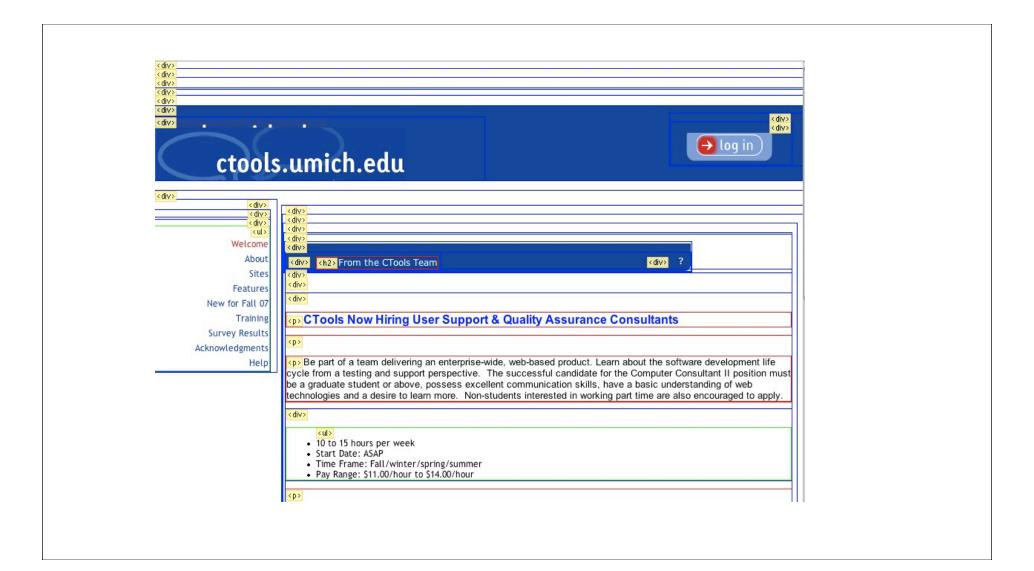
    Three

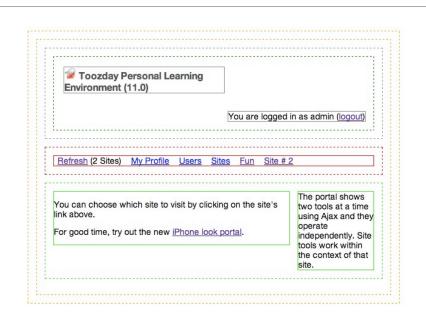
                                                                                     #wrapper is the div you want to cer
                                                                                      600px; } #wrapper { margin:0 auto
                                       width: 115;
                                       background: green;
#wrapper {
  position: absolute;
 top: I0px;
  left: 40px;
                                     #content {
  min-height:480px;
                                       position:absolute;
  min-width:640px;
                                       top: 5px;
 text-align: left;
                                       left: 125px;
  background: white;
                                       width: 510px;
                                       background: red;
                                       vertical-align: top;
                                                                                                      ) 4 1
```

```
<body>
<div id="wrapper">
<div id="nav">
  One
  Two
  Three
  </div>
 <div id="content">
  >
 This trick from
 http://www.mediaservices.mmu.ac.uk/mmuweb/index.php?p=5
  Monday, 7th June 2004
  </div>
</div>
</body>
```

Markup Mechanics

- There is an art to designing markup to be skinned you want to give designers plenty of control in the changing the look and feel.
- Two basic needs
 - Semantically markup your content
 - Container divs allow designers to grab and place objects at different nesting levels







Toozday Personal You are logged in as admin (logout) Learning Environment (11.0)

Refresh (2 Sites) My Profile Users Sites Fun Site # 2

Add Account

Name	Login	Password	Email	Actions	
Admin	admin	admin	sjsjsj	View/Edit	Delete
csec	csev	p		View/Edit	Delete
X	V	Z		View/Edit	Delete

The portal shows two tools at a time using Ajax and they operate independently. Site tools work within the context of that site.

Toozday Personal Learning Environment (11.0)			You are logged in as admin (logout)			
Refresh (2 Sites)	My Profile	Users	Sites	Fun	Site # 2	
Add Account					too	portal shows two

View/Edit Delete

View/Edit Delete

View/Edit Delete

Name Login Password Email Actions

Admin admin admin

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Inspiration



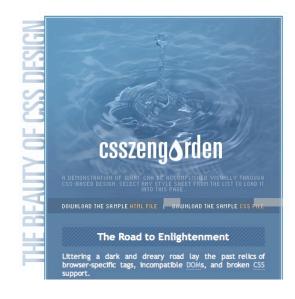
The Road to Enlightenment

Littering a dark and dreary road lay the past relies of browser-specific tags, incompatible DOMs, and broken CSS support.

Today, we must clear the mind of past practices. Web enlightenment has been achieved thanks to the tireless efforts of folk like the W₃C, WaSP and the major browser creators.

The css Zen Garden invites you to relax and meditate on the important lessons of the masters. Begin to see with clarity. Learn to use the (yet to be) time-honored techniques in new and invigorating fashion. Become one





http://www.csszengarden.com/

Summary

- CSS Layout is its own art and science
- CSS Basics are well established and well supported in all modern browsers
- The box model is pretty straightforward and allows nice design within the standards with reasonable effort levels.
- Site layout and markup is further evolving mostly to make it increasingly possible to support desktop like experiences on the web.
- These innovations will naturally cause incompatibilities which make things interesting and frustrating at times.